

A.2 Definitions

The following terms are used throughout these Guidelines:

ACCESSORY BUILDING means a structure, such as an outhouse, gazebos, barns, stables or other building that supports the function of the principal building on the site and that is subordinate to this principal building.

ADDITION means construction that increases the size of the original structure by building outside of the existing walls and/or roof. Additions can be either horizontal or vertical.

ALLEY a walkway or roadway between adjacent buildings or rows of buildings leading to the rear, providing secondary access to a building.

ALTERATION means an act that changes one or more of the exterior architectural features of a structure or its appurtenances, including but not limited to the erection, construction, reconstruction, or removal of any structure or appurtenance.

Major Alteration means an alteration, which affects the historic, cultural, or architectural integrity, interpretability, or character of a building, structure, site or district. Generally includes the kind of work which is normally done with the aid of a professional drafter or professional quality plans.

Minor alteration means an alteration, which does not significantly affect the historic, cultural, or architectural integrity, interpretability, or character of a building, structure, site or district. Generally includes the kind of work, which is normally done without the aid of a professional drafter or professional quality plans.

APPROPRIATE means typical of the historic architectural style, compatible with the character of the historic district, and consistent with these preservation criteria.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE means a category of architecture of similar buildings distinguished by similar characteristics of construction, design, materials, etc. Typical styles in Round Rock include Vernacular, Classical Revival, Craftsman, Queen Anne, Palladian and Mission.

AWNING means a roof-like cover extending over a window or door, intended to provide the pedestrian protection against sun, rain and wind. Awnings are usually made of soft canvas or other fabric and may be fixed or adjustable.

BOARD AND BATTEN means a type of wall cladding for wood frame houses where applied boards are closely spaced, usually placed vertically, the joints of which are covered by narrow wood strips.

BRIDGE means a structure that spans over a depression or waterway; typically carries a transportation way such as a footpath, road or railway.

CANOPY means a projecting roof structure that shelters an entrance to a building.

CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS means a certificate required by Grapevine's Historic Preservation Commission when there is a proposal for any construction, reconstruction, alteration, restoration or relocation.

CHARACTER-DEFINING means those architectural materials and features of a building that define the historic nature or character of the building. Such elements may include the form of the building, exterior cladding, roof materials, door and window design, exterior features such as canopies and porches, exterior and interior trim, etc.

COMMISSION means the Historic Preservation Commission of the City of Grapevine.

COMPATIBLE means a design or use that maintains the historical appearance of a building and does not require irreversible alteration.

CONSTRUCTION means the act or business of building a structure or part of a structure.

CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURE means a structure that retains its essential architectural integrity of design and whose architectural style is typical of or integral to a historic district.

CORNERSIDE FACADE means a facade facing a side street.

CORNERSIDE FENCE means a fence adjacent to a side street.

CORNERSIDE YARD means a side yard abutting a street.

CORNICE means a horizontal projecting band that caps an architectural composition.

CONTRIBUTING BUILDING/STRUCTURE/SITE means a building, structure or site which reinforces the visual integrity or interpretability of a historic district. A contributing building is not necessarily "historic" (50 years old or older). A contributing building may lack individual distinction but may add to the historic district's status as a significant and distinguishable socio-cultural entity.

COPING means a protective cap, top or cover of a wall or parapet, often of stone, terra cotta, concrete, metal or wood. This may be flat, but commonly is sloping to shed water.

DEMOLITION means an act or process that destroys or razes a structure or its appurtenances in part or in whole, or permanently impairs its structural integrity, including its ruin by neglect of necessary maintenance and repairs.

DISPLAY WINDOW means a large area of glass within the storefront opening. The display window is used to show merchandise and provide a means of interaction between the public outside and the business inside.

DISTRICT means a historic district within the City of Grapevine.

ENTRANCE AREA means the point of entry into the storefront, traditionally recessed to provide additional window display, weather protection, and protection from the outward swing of a door. Made up of the following components: door, transom window (above the door), sidelights or display windows, floor area.

ENTRY means a door, gate or passage used to enter a building.

ERECT means to attach, build, draw, fasten, fix, hang, maintain, paint, place, suspend, or otherwise construct.

FAÇADE means any exterior faces or elevations of a building.

FASCIA means a flat horizontal member or molding with little projection.

FENCE means a structure or hedgerow that provides a physical barrier, including a fence gate.

FENESTRATION means the proportion and size of window and door openings and the rhythm and order in which they are arranged.

HEIGHT means the vertical distance from the average grade level to the average level of the roof.

HISTORIC means mentioned, celebrated or having influence in history.

HISTORIC BUILDING means a building famous because of its association with a historic event or with the history of a locality. In these Design Guidelines, particular reference is to a landmark of the City of Round Rock.

HISTORIC DISTRICT means a definable geographic area that contains a number of related historic structures, features, or objects united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development and that has been designated on a local, state or National Register of Historic Places. In these Design Guidelines,

particular reference is to a historic district of the City of Grapevine.

INFILL CONSTRUCTION means construction on property between or adjacent to existing buildings.

INTEGRITY means a measure of the authenticity of a property's historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's historic period in comparison with its unaltered state.

INTERIOR SIDE FACADE means a facade not facing a street or alley.

INTERIOR SIDE FENCE means a fence not adjacent to a street or alley.

INTERIOR SIDE YARD means a side yard not abutting a street or alley.

KICKPLATE means the solid panels (usually wood) below the display window. The kickplate provides the base support for the display window frame.

LANDSCAPE means the whole of the exterior environment of a site, district, or region, including landforms, trees and plants.

LOT means a surveyed parcel of land that fronts on a public street, especially of a size to accommodate an individual building.

LINTEL means a horizontal structural element (usually a steel beam covered by masonry), which spans the storefront opening and supports the upper portion of the facade wall above it. Also defines the upper boundary of the storefront.

MAIN BUILDING means the primary historic building in an individual historic site.

MODIFY or MODIFICATION means to make changes to an existing structure.

MORTAR means the material used to fill the joints of masonry.

MORTAR JOINT means masonry joint between masonry units, such as brick or stone, filled with mortar to transfer the load, provide a bond between the units and keep out the weather.

MORTAR MIX means the chemical composition of the mortar used in masonry.

MOVING means the relocation of a structure on its site or to another site.

NATURAL FEATURES means features or elements of the exterior environment that is substantially unaltered by human activity.

NEW CONSTRUCTION means the act of adding to an existing structure or erecting a new principal or accessory structure or appurtenances to a structure, including but not limited to buildings, extensions, outbuildings, fire escapes and retaining walls.

NON-CONTRIBUTING (BUILDING/STRUCTURE/SITE) means a building, structure or site, which detracts from the visual integrity or interpretability of a historic district.

ORDINARY MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR means work meant to remedy damage to deterioration of a structure or its appurtenances, which will involve no change in materials, dimensions, design, configuration, color, texture or visual appearance.

ORNAMENTATION means any decorative objects, which are used to increase the beauty of the facade.

PARAPET means the part of an exterior wall, which extends entirely above the roof.

PARKING LOT means an area on the ground surface used for parking vehicles; this may be paved or unpaved.

PARKING STRUCTURE means a structure (building), which houses parked vehicles.

PORCH means a covered and floored area of a building, especially a house that is open at the front and usually, the sides.

PRESERVATION means the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity and materials of a historic property.

PROPORTION means the dimensional relationship between one part of a structure or appurtenance and another. Facade proportions involve relationships such as height to width, the percent of the facade given to window and door openings, the size of these openings, and floor-to-ceiling heights. Often described as a ratio, proportions may be vertical (taller than wide), horizontal (wider than tall), or non-directional (equally tall and wide).

PROTECTED means an architectural or landscaping feature that must be retained and maintain its historic appearance, as near as practical, in all aspects.

REAL ESTATE SIGN means a sign that advertises the sale or lease of an interest in real property.

RECONSTRUCTION means the act or process of duplicating the original structure, building form and materials by means of new construction.

REHABILITATION means the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property thru repair, alterations and additions while preserving those portions or features, which conveys its historical, cultural or architectural values.

RENOVATION means the act or process of repairing and/or changing an existing building for new use, or to make it functional; may involve replacement of minor parts.

REPAIR means fixing a deteriorated part of a building, structure or object, including mechanical or electrical systems or equipment, so that it is functional; may involve replacement of minor parts.

REPLACEMENT means to interchange a deteriorated element of a building, structure or object with a new one that matches the original element.

REPOINTING means repairing existing masonry joints by removing defective mortar and installing new mortar.

RESTORATION means the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features and character of a project as it appeared at a particular period of time.

RIGHT OF WAY means the land used for a transportation corridor, such as a street, alley or railroad; typically owned by the government.

SCALE means the relative proportion of a building to neighboring buildings, or of a building to a pedestrian observer.

SERIF means a type of typeface (or font) with a fine line projecting from a main stroke of a letter; commonly used 'serif' fonts include Times Roman, Baskerville and Bookman. 'Sans serif' means a typeface without such projections.

SETBACK means the horizontal distance between a structure's vertical planes and a reference line, usually the property line.

SIGN means any display of letters, numbers, pictures or other symbols upon a building, structure or other object for the purpose of attracting attention to a building, property or the goods or services offered therein. A sign shall include all parts of which it is composed, including the frame, background and lighting. As used herein, "sign" does not include any sign located inside a building, not intended to be seen from the building's exterior. The sign is one of the most important components on the façade because it is the first perception of the business image.

SILL means the horizontal bottom member of a window frame or other frame.

SITE means the land on which a building or other feature is located.

SOFFIT means the exposed undersurface of any overhead component of a building, such as an arch, balcony, beam, cornice, or roof overhang.

STOREFRONT means a ground level façade of a commercial building with display windows with minimal mullions or columns; often this had a recessed entrance. Storefronts were typically provided at retail establishments.

STOREFRONT COLUMN means slender vertical elements within the storefront opening that help support the lintel.

STORY means the space between two floors of a structure, or between a floor and roof.

STREETFRONT means the environment encompassing a street or road within one block, and includes buildings, landscaping, street furniture and signage.

STRUCTURE means anything constructed or erected, which requires permanent or temporary location on the ground or attachment to something having a location on the ground, including but not limited to buildings, gazebos, billboards, outbuildings, and swimming pools.

TRANSOM means a glass panel above a horizontal frame bar (transom bar) atop a display window or door, used to allow greater light into the store interior.

UPPER FAÇADE means the mostly solid part of the wall above the display window. May be a plain surface on a one-story building, or contain rows of windows defining the number and location of floors in a multi-story building. May include decorative bands or patterns. Usually presents the largest surface of color on the building, since the first floor is mostly glass.

VISIBILITY FROM A PUBLIC WAY means able to be seen from any public right-of-way, or other place, whether privately or publicly owned, upon which the public is regularly allowed or invited to be.

WALL means a structure or hedgerow that provides a physical barrier, typically constructed of a solid material such as stone or rock.